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THE NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB.

The New York Classical Club held its final meeting for the year 1920-1921 on May 7, at the Metropolitan Museum. After the reports of officers and of chairmen of various committees had been presented, the following officers for 1921-1922 were unanimously elected: President, Dr. A. A. Bryant, De Witt Clinton High School, Vice-President, Professor Jane Gray Carter, Hunter College, Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. George H. Beal, De Witt Clinton High School, Censor, Miss Margaret Y. Henry, Wadleigh High School.

Dr. Clarence Dickinson, Choir Master and Organist of the Brick Presbyterian Church and of Union Theological Seminary, delivered a fascinating discourse on Our Musical Heritage from Greece. The address was enlivened by illustrations both pictorial and musical, the latter in the form of songs by Miss Josephine Garrett, accompanied on the harp by Miss Marietta Bitter. The musical selections, which served as illustrations of the various Greek scales or 'modes', included two hymns to Apollo, a melody on the familiar Carpe Diem theme, preserved through an inscription on a tomb of the first century after Christ, and an ode to Calliope, of a century or so later. Of this ode to Calliope an ancient Roman transcription was discovered, by the father of Galileo, in a manuscript. Dr. Dickinson then traced the development of the modern organ from the old pipes of Pan. The simple syrinx was early followed by a double flute. Then appeared pipes not blown, but provided with bellows trodden by a slave—in other words, a small portable organ. Pagan antiquity also knew water organs and pneumatic organs; but the prototype of the organ of to-day is supposed to have been the invention of St. Cecilia, and was very common in early Christian Churches.

Organs of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance included the small Portative, often carried in processions, and the Positive, which differed from the Portative in that it was kept in a fixed position. A special form of Portative, which was used to regulate the choir, was known as the Regal; when made in the form of a book, it was called the Bible Regal. Particularly interesting is the development of the keys, which were originally so large that they had to be beaten with the fists; of the stops, by which the sound, at first overwhelmingly loud, might be modulated; and of the pedals, including the 'thunder pedal'. As Dr. Dickinson said in conclusion, the organ of to-day is but a giant syrinx.

At luncheon, a vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers; the thanks of the Club, expressed in Latin, as presented by Professor Knapp, were voted to Mr. Dickinson, and to the Misses Garrett and Winter; Mrs. McGiffert read several of her poems, of classical content; and, finally, Professors Whicher and McCrea, soon to depart for Rome to take up their duties at the American Academy there, addressed the Club, after which resolutions of greetings to them in Latin, prepared by Professor Knapp, were passed.

The Latin resolutions are as follows:

DICKINSONIO SUO, VIRO ILLUSTRISSIMO, DOMINELLIS GARRETT ET WINTER, S. P. D. SOCIETAS CLASSICA NEOEBORACENSIS

Quod nostrum omnium ad unum unamque et aures et mentes tantopere delectarunt Dominus ille Dickinsonius verbis scitissimis eruditissimisque de rebus musicis a temporibus antiquis usque ad nostra tractatis, Dominella Garrett carminibus Graecis voce canora redditis, Dominella Bitter lyra hodierna peritissime percussa, nos igitur eis non modo gratias habemus, sed etiam, quantum verba mera possunt, gratias maximas agimus et persolvimus.

ET WHICHER ET MCCREA SUIS, QUONDAM PRAESIDIBUS, SEMPER AMICIS, S. P. D. SOCIETAS CLASSICA NEOEBORACENSIS

Sic vos diva potens Cypri, sic fratres Helenae, lucida sidera, ventorumque regat pater, obstrictis allis praeter Iapyga, navis, quae tibi creditos debes finibus Italicis nostros amicos, incolumes eos, precamur, reddas nobis ad patriam nostram eorumque, ut iterum iterumque eos salvos sospitesque apud conventus nostros videamus audiamusque.

HUNTER COLLEGE E. ADELAIDE HAHN

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES

The meeting of The Classical Association of England and Wales, in which the American Philological Association had been invited to share, took place at Cambridge, August 2-6. After a welcome by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. P. Giles, Master of Emmanuel College, and a greeting from the American Philological Association, presented by Professor Charles Forster Smith, of the University of Wisconsin, and the reading of a message from Dean West, on behalf of the American Classical League, Dr. Walter Leaf gave his Presidential Address. His subject was Classics and Realities, a theme on which no one is better qualified to speak than Dr. Leaf himself, equally eminent as banker and as scholar. He referred, at the outset, to a very successful commercial company in London, of whose four directors three are ex-Fellows of Trinity College. He said that the nadir of education in England was reached at a meeting at Burlington House during the Great War, when it was declared that nothing but science—poison-gas, fats, etc.—could win the war, and there was much jeering at a statesman who did not know the origin of glycerine. This was a conspicuous instance of herd-instinct. But there was now a reaction from that view, shown e. g. by the Report of the Prime Minister's Committee on Classics in Education. It was very interesting to see in the Report evidence of a demand for the Classics and classical education coming from the 'workers' themselves. The Classics must cease to be a luxury; they must become a necessity; and must have nothing to do with the 'classes'. The power of putting one's self in the other man's place is the secret of dealing with men. Classical training is needed, especially when the man speaks another language. The demand for men who can be trusted to negotiate with men in other languages is unlimited. Premature specialization is a mistake. Dr. Leaf said he took as his text a statement on page 11 of the Report referred to above: "There is no safe foundation for the continued life of any study except a spontaneous and widespread curiosity". There is need of a curiosity which compels men to go on adding to the sum of human knowledge; therefore we must insist that our study shall have its place among the others. Historical science is most important. Included within the scope of that science are the Classics, which deal with a moment when the power of self-expression was almost abnormally present. They are no mere offshoot, but are in the direct line of human growth. On these broad lines the study of the Classics is being pressed. The language of Homer is as living as that of Racine or Goethe. There can be no final Greek history any more than there can be a final translation of Homer. Each generation must have its own. The last had problems of democracy, dealt with by Mitford, Thirlwall, Grote. Now the problems are economic. Also there are fresh materials, travel, exploration, etc., at least as fast as they can be dealt with. The science which deals with all this must needs be living. Hittite sculpture is just

as vivid as a chemical formula. By this contact with reality every science must be judged.

The standard of research was never higher than it is to-day. Grammar cannot rightly be despised, when it is not an end in itself, but is rather a way to a knowledge of men who in a spiritual sense are the fathers that begat us. Dr. Leaf declared that he had constantly found points of contact with the Classics in his daily life. The rest of his address he devoted to two illustrations of this sort of contact. The first was an epigram of Theocritus, apparently written as the advertisement for a banking-house: 'To natives and to strangers this bank gives equal dealing. Caicus pays foreign moneys at request, even by night'. This opens up very interesting questions concerning ancient banking, exchange, possibility of letters of credit, etc. The second instance was the interesting history of a great banking-house at Assos, of which Hermias, the friend of Aristotle, became the head. This history was recently made much clearer by the discovery of a papyrus. Dr. Leaf said he felt a professional pride in Hermias.

The afternoon session of August 3 was assigned to a debate on The Best Method of Strengthening the Classics in English and American Education. Professor Harrower, of Aberdeen, who opened the debate, gave a very interesting and witty account of the problems of Greek at Aberdeen University, which would be much appreciated by University teachers in America. He distributed copies of a circular on the Course in Greek History, Literature and Art in Aberdeen University for non-Greek students. He dealt with various suggestions that had been made to aid the cause of Greek, and showed their insufficiency. He also made constructive suggestions, based on the experience of Aberdeen University, which there is not space to summarize here. The debate was carried over to the next afternoon. Among the many participants was Dr. Mackail. He spoke of the fifty-seven recommendations at the end of the Report referred to above, and urged all upholders of the Classics to concentrate upon three points, working (1) that Latin shall be a normal subject of the curriculum for all pupils in Public and Secondary Schools; (2) that Latin shall be retained or restored as a necessary subject in all Arts courses; and (3) that all teachers of Latin shall have a knowledge of Greek. The saving of the *study* of Greek would best be secured by (3); this opens the possibility of introducing Greek again in Schools. Dr. Mackail declared that the prospects of the Classics were never higher. All the materials of education, science included, are in the melting-pot. The Association, he said, can help in forming public opinion. We should show our faith by our works.

Professor Kenyon, in closing the debate, asked every one to study the Classical Report. Formerly Classics were protected. Now they are not protected anywhere, whereas other subjects are protected. Testimonials to the value of the Classics are available; therefore we have a right to appeal to the public not to let this valuable element in education perish.

On the evening of August 3, at a meeting in the Archaeological Museum, Mrs. Strong gave a most interesting illustrated lecture on The Underground Basilica near the Porta Maggiore, and Dr. Van Buren one on The Characteristics of Some Ancient Italian Cities.

At the morning session on August 4, Professor Housman read an extraordinarily brilliant paper on The Application of Thought to Textual Criticism. Dr. Conway, speaking of Livy as a Critical Historian, said that his subject had been suggested by a remark in the Presidential Address delivered at Newcastle by the late Dr. W. Warde Fowler, to the effect that the imagination of the Romans exercised itself chiefly on great historical figures; hence he had turned to study again the early books of Livy. No one, he said, has ever claimed that Livy had the interest in small things that modern historians show. The discovery of ancient humanity is the object of classical study. We may thankfully accept what specialists can give, but we must always keep before us the great end and aim of our studies. Movements rather than people interested nineteenth century historians. They were not interested primarily, as Livy was, in men and women. Discussing the charge of carelessness so often made against Livy, Dr. Conway gave instances where the carelessness was that of modern critics—e. g. Madvig and Mommsen—, not that of Livy himself. He next considered the care and insight of Livy in the study of character, e. g. in his treatment of the character of Scipio Africanus, the central figure of fourteen books, who illustrates the strength and the weakness of the Republic. We could not have reached our present verdict of Scipio without Livy. From Polybius we should have had an erroneous idea, wanting in light and shade.

On this day, too, Professor Calhoun, of the University of California, read a paper on The Early History of Crime and Criminal Law in Greece, and Mr. Cornford discussed The Unconscious Element in Literature and Philosophy.

On August 5 the following papers were presented: Elegiac Style, by Professor A. L. Wheeler, of Bryn Mawr College; After Alexander, by Dr. T. Glover; Sappho and Timas, A Footnote in the History of Greek Poetry, by Mr. Edmonds; The Brighter Aspects of Merovingian Poetry, by Professor E. K. Rand, of Harvard University. The last named paper, which was read by proxy, described the poetry and the travels of Fortunatus, who flourished in the sixth century.

The last event of the meeting was a 'movie' production of the Oresteia of Aeschylus, as performed at Cambridge last December, with a lecture by Mr. J. Sheppard. This was so popular that a second performance had to be given.

There is no space to mention the various delightful entertainments. In conclusion, it may be remarked that opportunities were afforded of visiting the collection of ancient gems at Corpus Christi College, and of seeing some of the Greek and Latin manuscripts at the University Library.

Lord Milner was elected President for the coming year. The next meeting is to be held in January, at London.

BARNARD COLLEGE GERTRUDE HIRST

HORACE, SERMONES 1.3.29-34 AGAIN A MATTER OF STYLE

To the examples of the repeated adversative conjunction, given by Professor Knapp in THE CLASSICAL WEEKDY 14.153-154, we may add the following: 1 Corinthians 7.11: And such were some of you: but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God.

In Clifton Chapel, by Henry Newbolt, we find the following:

God send you fortune: yet be sure,
Among the lights that gleam and pass,
You'll live to follow none more pure
Than that which glows on yonder brass.
'Qui procul hinc', the legend's writ—
The frontier grave is far away—
'Qui ante diem periit:
Sed miles, sed pro patria'.

THE LOOMIS INSTITUTE, WINDSOR, CONN. J. E. BARSS.